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about 104 feet by 92 feet by 51 feet high, and will be built of red brick and stone. It will be situated in the Parks close to the other buildings devoted to science, which are grouped around the museum. The ground floor will contain a class-room 50 feet by 27 feet, a workshop of about the same dimensions, as well as research, battery and dark rooms. On the first floor provision is made for a lecture-hall 36 feet square and two class-rooms over 50 feet long, while on the second floor there will be a class-room about 100 feet long, besides large lecture and research rooms.

THE President of the United States has instructed the Commissioner of Education to aid in all appropriate ways within his power in the carrying out of the plans of the Chinese Government for the education of students in America. The Chinese Government purposes sending 100 students to America every year for four years, and a minimum of 50 students every year thereafter during the period of the cancelled indemnity payments by China to the United States, from 1909 to 1940.

PROFESSOR DONALD J. COWLING, of Baker University, Baldwin, Kas., was elected president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., to succeed the Rev. R. H. Sallmon.

MR. W. H. EMMONS, of the U. S. Geological Survey, is giving courses on petrography and economic geology at the University of Chicago.

DR. A. J. GROUT has been appointed first assistant in biology in the Curtis High School, New Brighton, Staten Island.

DR. ARNOLD LANG, of Zurich, has declined the call to Jena as the successor of Professor Haeckel.

PROFESSOR PFLÜGER, of Breslau, has been called to Berlin as director of the Institute of Hygiene in the place of Professor Rubner who has been transferred to the chair of physiology.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### A DISCLAIMER

HARDLY had the experimental researches at the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie In-

stitution of Washington, located in Boston, been established when the scientific staff were besieged by innumerable newspaper reporters seeking information whereon they could base sensational articles for distribution in the public press. Much to my regret, a lengthy article was distributed broadcast throughout the American press on December 20, purporting to describe the Nutrition Laboratory, the experiments made therein, and the plans for the future. It is needless to say that the whole article was prepared without my knowledge and has left an entirely erroneous impression with regard to the work of this institution.

Briefly, the researches now being carried out in Boston were instituted by Professor Atwater, at Wesleyan University, some fifteen years ago. After Professor Atwater's untimely retirement, I had charge of the researches at Wesleyan University and since then they have been transferred to Boston to a special laboratory. The apparatus used at Wesleyan University has been described in detail in Publication No. 42 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and a discussion of a series of experiments with it made on man during inanition was reported in Publication No. 77 of the institution. The forthcoming "Year-book of the Carnegie Institution" contains a short statement of the laboratory, the plan, and general information regarding it. The newer calorimeters have not been described as yet. All results of experiments made in this laboratory will be published in regularly accredited scientific journals and in the reports published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. It has been my policy not to publish original scientific material in popular scientific or semi-scientific magazines, much less would I use the daily newspaper as a vehicle for presenting this material to the scientific public.

In connection with the last newspaper announcement regarding this laboratory, there is a very unfortunate statement that as a result of experiments thus far made in the laboratory, the treatment of diabetes would be materially modified and improved, thus holding out hope to the large number afflicted with this

disease that a speedy recovery might be expected. Indeed, I have already begun to receive letters from these unfortunate diabetics who have thus had their hopes falsely raised.

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THE LATE PROFESSOR PACKARD'S "GUIDE TO THE  
STUDY OF INSECTS"

My father, Professor Alpheus Spring Packard, had purposed to rewrite and bring the "Guide to the Study of Insects" up to date, as soon as he had finished Part II. of his "Monograph of Bombycine Moths," which was going through the press at the time of his death. He left many notes and references in regard to the "Guide," which we had intended to use as a preface, but we find they can not be edited properly by another hand.

ALPHEUS APPLETON PACKARD

NEW, LONDON, CONN.,  
January 2, 1909

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QUOTATIONS

THE ADMINISTRATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF  
ILLINOIS

THE University of Illinois has been coming to the front in the last few years more rapidly than any of the other state universities. It now ranks eighth among the great universities of the United States in the number of students, and is receiving large appropriations from the legislature, for the people of Illinois are determined that their own institution shall not be surpassed by any within the state, especially one founded by John D. Rockefeller. More important than its growth is the raising of the standard of scholarship, the introduction of new men of ability and promise, and the opening of a graduate school. This rapid progress is to be credited chiefly to the energy and initiative of President Edmund J. James, who left Northwestern four years ago to take charge of the state university.

But the University of Illinois is suffering somewhat from the twinges of growing pains. Such a radical and rapid transformation can not be effected without hurting the feelings of

some one or several. One such, Dr. George T. Kemp, has made his grievance a public question by his articles in the local papers and in SCIENCE of October 9, charging President James with duplicity, dishonesty and abuse of official powers. Dr. Kemp does not ask for sympathy on personal grounds. If his manner of leaving the university has impaired his chances of getting a position in another college, he can fall back on his profession, and make more money by the practise of medicine. But he holds that the question of academic freedom *versus* presidential tyranny is involved in his case, and it is therefore of public importance.

The essential facts seem to be as follows: When the graduate school was established a year ago, certain departments were selected for development, as it was impossible to bring them all at once to this rank. Professor Kemp was not one of the professors promoted, his salary was not raised to the prevailing rate, and his department did not share in the general prosperity. He felt, doubtless rightly, that this indicated that he was not in favor with the administration, and, being a high-spirited man, he resented it as a slight upon his honor and ability. He forced the issue by demanding "a court-martial" before the board of trustees and the formulation of specific charges. This mode of procedure was not adopted, but Dr. Kemp appeared before the board two or three times, presenting witnesses and papers to prove his success as a teacher and investigator, and calling attention to alleged defects in the organization of the university. Then finding the opposition to him still undefined and undiminished, he resigned his position and has since been waging war from the outside against President James and "the system." The board of trustees, regarding his resignation as voluntary, refuses to reopen the case and holds that he had no just grievance against the administration.

Dr. Kemp bases his charge of duplicity and unfair treatment chiefly on the fact that after his last appearance before the board his case was discussed by the president, who at that time stated his opinion of Dr. Kemp and why he did not regard him as worthy of promotion.